





# THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY OF CHINA, JAPAN, THAILAND, &c., &c. 1895.

With which is incorporated  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.  
This is the  
THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE,  
and will be found, as usual, to show an advance  
on preceding years both in fulness and accuracy  
of information.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the  
ports and cities of the Far East, from Peking to  
Madagascar, and includes a full and complete  
list of all the principal cities, towns, and villages  
in each country, with their names in Chinese, English,  
and French, and also a full and complete list of  
the principal rivers, lakes, and seas, with their  
names in Chinese, English, and French. The  
information is arranged in alphabetical order, and  
is so full and complete that it will be found  
of great value to all who are interested in  
the Far East.

The work contains Directories and Descriptions  
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House, bought direct at first hand, imported in  
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not artificially made from raisins and  
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merely a question of age and vintage.

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quality and of greater age than most  
brands in the market. The SCOTCH  
Whisky marked "E" is universally  
popular, and is pronounced by the best local  
connoisseurs to be superior to any other  
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We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits  
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the Colony or from our authorized Agents at  
the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1895.

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Only communications relating to the news columns  
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are requested to forward their names and  
addresses with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

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No anonymous signed communications that have  
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Telephone Address Press.  
P. O. Box 22. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.  
HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 9th, 1895.

WEIHAIWEI is now completely in the hands  
of the Japanese, the island of Liukingtoo,  
whose forts protected the eastern and  
western entrances to the harbour, having  
been captured after a siege of thirteen  
days. The telegrams leave us in some doubt  
as to the fate of the Chinese fleet. It is re-  
ported that the ironclads *Tingyuen*, *Chenguen*,  
and *Zaiyuen* have been torpedoed, but  
another account says that the *Chenguen* and  
four other vessels have escaped. Whatever  
may be the fact as to these vessels, however,  
it may be taken for granted that the rest of  
the Peiyang Squadron at Weihaiwei has  
been captured. When the Japanese arrived  
the Chinese vessels remaining in Weihaiwei  
were reported to be the *Chenguen*, *Tingyuen*,  
*Kiangchi*, and *Chiuyuen*, all first-class vessels,  
besides six gunboats and eleven torpedo  
boats. The captured vessels will be sent to  
augment the Japanese fleet, while China is  
now left without any fleet at all worthy of  
the name. The blow to China is a crushing  
one, for it deprives her of all power to  
impede the movements of the Japanese at  
sea, and the whole of her coast lies at  
the mercy of the invader. The event  
should increase the desire of the Peking  
Government to make peace, and it may have  
sufficiently humbled their pride to induce them  
to use it in proper form instead of again  
going through the farce of sending another  
such mission as the two which have already  
been sent to Japan and proved abortive.  
Japan, having possessed herself of the  
Chinese fleet, may now be willing to listen  
to overtures and to forgo her projected  
march on Peking, provided China is pre-  
pared to give substantial guarantees  
of her intention honestly to carry out  
the conditions imposed upon her; but  
there will be no suspension of hostilities  
until the conqueror's terms are complied  
with and if China indulges in further hesi-  
tation and tergiversation she will very soon  
have the Japanese guns thundering at the  
gates of her capital, for the very thing is  
now open.

The production of gold last year is said to  
have amounted to \$36,000,000. From an  
average of about \$20,000,000, at which the  
gold production had been stationary for  
several years, the value rose in 1894 to  
\$24,700,000, in 1893 to \$27,800,000, and in  
1892 to \$26,400,000 (estimated). These  
figures are taken from a letter by Mr. H.  
Barnes to the *Economist*, who adds that a period  
of commercial revival has now set in. The  
previous record year of gold production was  
1893, with \$32,000,000. It is true that the  
great influx of gold at this time was one  
of the main causes of the commercial pro-  
sperity that followed, we may suppose that  
the present influx of gold will be followed  
by like results. It must be remembered,  
however, that gold has now increased  
work to perform, in consequence of  
the demonetization of silver. The in-  
crease in the production of the last few  
years, being required to fill up the vacuum  
caused by the withdrawal of silver, has not  
been available for industrial and com-  
mercial extension to the extent that the  
increase during the fifties was; otherwise  
it would have been reasonable to expect that  
the annual increase in the production  
which has been going on for the last five  
years would already have begun to operate  
in the direction of causing a general rise  
in the prices of commodities. The opinion  
seems to prevail amongst experts, however,  
that we are now on the eve of such a rise.  
The present visible increase in gold produc-  
tion as compared with what it was five years  
ago amounts to thirty-three per cent., and there  
is every prospect of the increase continuing in  
a growing ratio. The South African mines  
are still in an early stage of their develop-  
ment, while the West Australian mines have  
hardly been more than prospected; the Siberian  
mines are to be exploited, and there is  
a growing activity in gold mining in the  
United States and other parts of the world,  
due to scientific discoveries making it pay  
to work low grade ore. With the yield  
from all these sources it may be supposed  
that trade will prosper in proportion to the  
increase in the volume of the circulating  
medium. Whether the production of gold  
will advance in a ratio so much greater  
than that of silver as to cause any  
sensible recovery in the gold price of  
the white metal remains to be seen, but  
there is an evident disposition on the part  
of investors once more to look at silver  
seriously.

There will be another performance of the  
Pantomime this evening.

The N. P. steamer *Sikh* left Victoria on the  
5th inst. for this port via Japan ports.

The P. & O. steamer *Aden*, from Antwerp  
and London, left Bombay for this port on the  
2nd inst.

The P. M. steamer *China*, with mails, &c.,  
left Nagasaki for this port, on the 7th inst., at  
10 p.m.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded a  
medal to Mr. H. Wilkinson for saving the  
life of a child at Chokio in September under  
peculiar circumstances.

A slight earthquake was felt at Fushoo  
about 5.30 p.m. on the 27th ult. The shock  
lasted about thirty seconds, producing a trem-  
bling and rolling motion.

The silk ship N. P. steamer *Sikh*, which left  
Yokohama on the 13th January and which  
arrived at Tacoma on the 28th January, arrived  
in New York on the 3rd inst.

The China Mutual steamer *Onaka*, from  
Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this  
port yesterday morning, and is expected to  
arrive here on about the 15th inst.

The German steamer *Albion* was at Chi-  
king on the 2nd inst. According to the M. C.  
news also she was at Chi-king on the 2nd inst.  
and was loaded with gun, dynamite, and munitions  
of war for the Chinese, and being afraid of capture  
by the Japanese made a detour to reach her  
destination.

We are in receipt of three Messrs. Cassell's  
publications—*Family Magazine*, *The Queen*,  
and *The Magazine of Art*. Each contains an  
abundance of useful and interesting matter, and  
the *Magazine of Art* is especially valuable,  
having many really excellent sketches by well  
known artists.

The following will be the programme at Mr.  
Sangster's Organ Recital on Thursday next:  
The Organist's Overture, Hanell.  
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March from the Suite, Herr VII. (B. German).  
(Arranged for the Organ by G. E. A. Sangster).  
Largo from the Suite, Herr VII. (B. German).  
Selections from "Gaila" (B. German).  
The Solo "Johanna" will be sung by  
Miss, Organist, and Soloist.

Mr. (N. C. Daily News) are in a position to  
positively and emphatically contradict a recent  
slandering telegram concerning Col. Dunlop's views  
on the prospects of peace. It was on the face of  
it extremely improbable that an experienced and  
capable diplomat as the Peking *Legation* should  
commit such a glaring admission as that there  
would be no prospect of peace till the Japanese  
were in complete possession of the island of  
Liautau, and the present delicate position of  
the atmosphere of such an opinion is not un-  
derstandable. Our readers will be glad to see  
as grounds for it was stated.

The U.S. *Commodore* arrived at Chinkiang on  
Friday morning (2nd inst.) and on Saturday  
morning three of her officers and a crew went in  
the steam launch on a shooting excursion to an  
island some ten or eleven miles below Chinkiang.  
The launch was by some mishap, says the  
*N. C. Daily News*, run aground on a rocky shore,  
whereupon the natives assembled in force and  
seized the foreigners. One of the party got  
away to the launch, but lost nearly all his cloth-  
ing. The result was that the launch was sur-  
rounded by the natives, and the launch was sur-  
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rounded by the natives.

We have that Mr. Joseph, Superintendent of  
the P. & O. Company, will go home via Amoy,  
where he will make an inspection of the  
Company's business at that port on Monday.  
The Nanyang *quadrant*, says the N. C. Daily  
News of the 5th inst., is now safely on board  
the *Kiangyin* for Hongkong. There are two  
small boats, one of the latter being used as a  
guard-boat, on which live the foreigners  
who duty it is to board all vessels bound up-  
river. The other men-of-war have their  
guns in the fighting line. On shore at  
Kiangyin there are a number of foreigners  
who are acting as drill instructors, but the  
description of them by the captain of one  
of the boats is not very complimentary.  
Though no doubt there are some good men  
amongst them.

The *Chong* Express says that the fullest pre-  
parations have been made for the fleet  
that may arise from runaway Chinese soldiers visit-  
ing the Settlement. A large number of men can  
be landed from the *Chong* Express, and the  
Chinese soldiers are ready for work. The *Chong*  
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A correspondent writes to the *S. M. News*  
that the *Li Kung*, who was now coming to the  
front in China, is one of the most famous  
and successful statesmen and General  
Teng Kuo-Fan, who put down and suppressed  
the terrible Tai Ping rebellion. Liu was himself  
for some years acting as Governor-General of the  
province of Hubei, and his residence at Nan-  
king. About 1882 Liu retired in favour of  
Teng Kuo-Fan, who was the Marquis Teng,  
well known in England as Chinese Ambassador.  
Liu then retired to a private residence, and  
was engaged in the intention of living at  
home and of retiring altogether from the  
public service. On the death of Teng Kuo-  
Fan, Liu, at the special request of the  
Government, was again called upon to take  
charge of the Government of Hubei, and he  
was energetic, and very intelligent man, and  
belonged to the province of Hubei, the nursery  
of the bravest and greatest generals in China  
for many years past.

The following Chinese telegraphic despatches  
have been received at Shanghai from Weihaiwei:  
—On the 1st inst. the enemy's fleet made  
another attempt to force the entrance of the  
harbour, but was repulsed by the Chinese  
forces, and the forts at that end that we succeeded  
in destroying three of the enemy's torpedo  
boats and caused two others to be towed off  
the beach. There were also three armoured  
battleships, the *Yaching*, *Fu*, and one similar  
to the *Yaching*, which were observed to  
be well battered by our shells, and the *Fu*,  
which was badly disabled, the latter listed on  
one side so much as to be evidently in a sinking  
condition. The damage to the *Fu* was by no  
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in destroying three of the enemy's torpedo  
boats and caused two others to be towed off  
the beach. There were also three armoured  
battleships, the *Yaching*, *Fu*, and one similar  
to the *Yaching*, which were observed to  
be well battered by our shells, and the *Fu*,  
which was badly disabled, the latter listed on  
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